stature could be elected under the 1885 apent. This could not be done for the ason that the injunction obtained in the lower court against the election officers uld remain in force at least until the oreme Court passed on the question. there are obstacles, it must be admitted, to be encountered in whichever course is pursued, but probably fewer in submitting to the injustice of the act of 1885 than in any other line of action open for our adoption. The present conditions are far more favorable for us to settle our differences with the Democratic party on the apportionment question at the polls than in the courts. A great national election is fast approaching, and all our energies and strength as a party should be focused on the main fight, and, tould we win in the battle royal, as we surely must if we do our duty, a Republican Legislature will be one of the trophies of the Democratic rout. This is a year when we can fight Democracy better in the field than J. H. CLAYPOOL. in the courts.

Indianapolis, Feb. 16. Mr. Campbell's Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Your editorial in the issue of Saturday. 15th inst., in regard to the policy of bringing a suit to set aside the apportionment of 1885, I think is correct. It has all the disadvantages of uncertainty and delay you mention, and the still worse one of losing the confidence and respect of the independent Republican voters of the State. If Republicans had never constructed outrageous gerrymanders, they could with a better grace pursue the proposed policy of overthrowing the gerrymander of 1885, for it is nothing else. But they, too, have gerrymandered. Why can't politicians see, without butting their heads against them, the plainest of facts, to wit-that nearly every gerrymander has beaten the party making it before its time expired, and the more outrageous the gerrymander, the worse it has been beaten. These changes have not been due to the riffraff vote, but to the intelligent, independent vote of the State. The Republican party must show itself more deserving of confidence than the Democratic, or it may not be sustained. There is a large and growing independent vote in the State, and that is the vote that will decide which party shall administer the State government. These independent voters are Democrats or Republic-ans, but they are not so at all hazards and regardless of conditions. The hot-headed partisans will support their party, no mat-ter what course it takes, but the intelligent, dependent voters are the real jurors bewhom the political policies are tried. How would something like this do: Let the Republican State committee propose to Governor Matthews to have a committee of s Democrats (not politicians), to cor sist of, say, ten twenty or thirty, one-haif to be selected by the Governor and the other half by the Republican committee, to construct an apportionment of the State, to be made on their word of honor, not as Democrats, but as patriotic business citizens of the State, to apportion according to the male population, as the Constitution pro-vides; then let the Republican Senators and Representatives pledge themselves to pass apportionment. There are ten thousand Democrats in the State who would do that work conscientiously. If the Governor should accept and appoint his half of trickters, which he probably would not, the Re-ublican committee could select the half who would refuse to agree to an unfair or unlawful apportionment. If the Governor or his party should refuse the offer, the Republicans could go before the voters of the State on that issue alone and beat any gerrymander that was ever made against them. As to standing on the dignity of a co-ordinate branch of the State government, giving pledges to do any particular thing, let us set that aside, for neither party has ever established any dignity on this subject fit to stand on. We are proposing a reformation in the apportionments now, and a reformation of itself implies a past and

It is very difficult work to construct an equitable apportionment of the State among one hundred Representatives and lifty Sepators. I tried that once. The Constitution provides that the number of Senators shall not exceed fifty, nor the Representatives on Of course, that logically that the numbers may be Having started with fifty at the first session after g the present Constitution it is difneult to ent down the hold-over Senators to corespond with a subsequent less number. But no such trouble exists as to the Repre-sentatives. Where it is impossible to fit one unared Representatives to the number of male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upward, it might be very easy to the say, eighty-seven, or some other number. I down by easting lots to determine which of two hold-over Senators found in a newly constructed district should resign.

still existing wreng

The State is on the verse of chaos and anarchy. Some patriotic concessions must be made. The party which makes a liberal and patriotic offer will have a great moral advantage over the party that refuses to accept it in good faith. Let me state a political episode in In-diara history which is worth considering. in the session of 1879 the State Senate was so nearly tied between Democrats and Re-publicans that if the Greenback ("National") senator, O. P. Davis, voted with the Republicans it made a tie. Davis would not vote with the Democrats to organize the lenate. So the Senate at that session was organized by resolution, because Lieutenant Governor Isaac P. Gray could vote on a reso-This resolution was hastened through without waiting for prayer at the pening. For lack of prayer some later dis asters followed. Greenbacker Davis would not vote for the Democratic apportionment. The Democrats then proposed to oust Re-publican Senator Marcus C. Smith, of Henry unty. Mr. Smith had been honestly electhe County Commissioners had falled to fix the boundary between two voting preacts. Because of this Democrats proposed to throw him out and seat his Democratic competitor, and then carry their apportion ment through. But there was one Demo-cratic Senator whose honesty was not clouded by party zeal. This was Mr. Sar-nighausen, of Fort Wayne. He told the Democrats in caucus that he could not be a party to so outrageous a scheme. He said the Republicans had once ousted him in order to carry out a partisan political measare, and that he then resolved that never n all his following life would he ever loan himself to the perpetration of such an out-rage. He was a German and spoke English with difficulty. Said he: "Mr. Schmidt vas honestly elected. Der vas no man voted in two precincts." The Democrats had to abanthe scheme and make terms with

Attorney Enoch G. Hogate's Opinion active Republicans and prominent attorneys of Danville, Ind., wrote the following letter to District Chairman Filbeck immediately after the meeting of the State cen-

Greenbacker Davis, who made considerable

changes in the apportionment, and helped them to pass it. Mr. Sarnighausen was

arged to avail himself of that opportunity to retaliate on the Republicans, but he declined. How many Republicans in the State

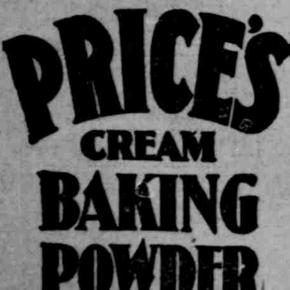
would have the gall to condemn the course

of Democratic Senator Sarnighausen? How

many are willing to do like him? J. T. C. Rockville, Ind., Feb. 15.

"The Hon. Nicholas Filbeck, Terre Haute, Ind.: "Dear Sir-I want to congratulate you or the stand you have taken opposing a suit to set aside the apportionment act of 1885. When men get their sober second thought all will say you are right. If the proposition made by the Democratic State com-mittee had been promptly accepted by the ublican committee I believe they would have accepted the situation and no con ations would have arisen in the campaign, but the rejection of their proposi-tion and a determination to do otherwise nders them under no obligation to ac cept any proposal we may have to make, or to meet with us and treat with us on any basis. It won't do just at this juncture for us to get too virtuous and say we are compromising with a crime to elect a Legislature under the act of 1885. We have

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair,



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

been holding election for twenty-five years under laws just as invalid as the law of 1885 and we know it.

"The pledge gotten up for all the mem-bers of the Senate and House to sign con-tains an admission that ought to deter every one of them from signing. It promises the Governor if an extra session is called to vote according to their constitutional requirements, and their oaths and the decision of the Supreme Court. One would think that when they took the oath of office they swore to do that anyhow, and the presumption is they will do so, and to now sign a pledge that they will observe their oath is an admission that heretofore they have not done so and know it, and now they promise reform. As I look at it. it is an indignity on a member to ask him to sign the pledge. I do not know what Mr. Hamrick, our member here, will do. I have not seen him, but I should be much surprised if he should sign the pledge "There is no probability at all that the Governor will call a session. Then the programme is to bring suit to set aside, not only the act of 1885, but all previous acts. Supposing that succeeds and the Governor refuses to call a session, where are we? Who is to blame for such a condition of things? It won't do to say the Governor is to blame, for the Supreme Court has already said that an election can be held under the act of 1885. We carried the lower house in 1886 under that act. We can do it again.

"I believe to attack the act of 1885 at this time would get the State into such turmoil that an election would hardly be possible Republicans would have to shoulder the blame, and it would be a condition we would not recover from for years. Besides, this is a presidential year. We do not want to imperil that nor our delegation in Congress. Let well enough alone, I say. "ENOCH G. HOGATE.

"Danville, Ind., Feb. 14."

Republican Press Opinion.

The apportionment of 1885 is conceded on hands to be as unfair as any of the more recent acts which the Supreme Court has set aside as unconstitutional. Are we to understand that is the reason the Governor and his party hang on to it with such tenacity.—Anderson Herald. The Governor can refuse the committee's

request only on rank, partisan grounds. If loes, then let a nonpartisan committee draft a measure, present that to him with a pledge for its enactment. If he declines that proposition, then attack the law of 1885 and let the Governor and his party answer before the people.-New Castle Courier. Governor Matthews will not for one moment deny that the law of 1885 is unconstitutional. He has it in his power to dictate a fair bill and accomplish its enactment. If he refuses to do his plain duty, upon his head will fall the full responsibility for the deplorable consequences that are inevitable if he persists in his refusal, but which may be happily averted if he will .- Kokomo Trib-

Barrels of ink have been wasted in guments favoring the policy of instituting suits to test the constitutionality of the has been said no method has been proposed or any scheme devised to compel the Supreme Court to hand down its opinion before the election. What ought to be done and what can be done are entirely different questions.—Crawfordsville Journal. The Governor's first refusal to call the Legislature in special session for the pur-

pose certainly was not made with a full understanding of the situation. He now has a chance to rescind his first decision and to do so without having the appearance of vacil-lation. It is an opportunity for Claude Mat-thews to make for himself a record of fairness-an opportunity of which he would do well to avail himself at this particular time of his career.-Logansport Journal. Governor Matthews, in failing to call a special session of the Legislature in order

to lift the State out of the predicament it finds itself, shows his utter unfitness for the presidency of the United States. The man who cannot do right-or, rather, fails to do what he knows to be right, at the behests of his party-is not a fit man to trust with the interests of sixty millions of people, over half of whom belong to other parties rather than his own.—Warsaw Times. The Gazette is not alone in its belief that

the proposition to attack the gerrymander of 1885 is unwise. A number of the leading Republican papers of the State express the same views, some of them more strongly than we have done. The law deserves to be downed: the Governor ought to call the Legislature together; we ought to have a fair apportionment: all these propositions are true. But the Governor won't call the Legislature together, and the Legislature can't pass an apportionment law unless he does, and last of all, the Supreme Court can't be forced to decide the question before the fall election. So here we are .-

It is plainly the duty of Governor Matthews to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a new apportionment law, and the Tribune thinks it an inexcusable admission of weakness for the Republican members of the Legis-lature to crawl upon their bellies in approaching his Royal Highness upon the subject of making the call. The demand for a special session should have been made upon Governor Matthews in that firm, dignified manner which is born of the sness that one's cause is just, and not in that cringing, won't-do-so-any-more manner which it is now proposed to make it.-Wabash Tribune.

LITTLE PRINCE BORIS.

Two-Year-Old That Has Caused Much Gossip in Europe.

New York Herald. Little Prince Boris, whose conversion to the Orthodox faith has caused so much trouble and excitement among the states-men and diplematists of Europe, is a little over two years old. He was born on Jan. 30, 1894. Within a few hours of his birth, according to the old Bourbon custom, rank and office were lavished upon him with an open hand. In the Almanach de Gotha he figures as honorary colonel of three Bulgarian regiments. His proposed change of mons will do I canot tell." religion has been a topic of controversy in Julian and Fitz are much disgusted over religion has been a topic of controversy in diplomatic circles for the last twelve

The conversion of the infant Prince has been insisted on by Prince Ferdinand in the face of strong opposition. Princess Marie Louise set her face steadfastly against it and strove hard to turn her consort from his purpose. The Pope, too, tried to de-feat the project. When Prince Ferdinand visited Rome to secure papal acquiescence in the step he proposed to take he was received with the utmost coldness. The Pope accorded him an interview of only a few minutes' duration, and even threatened, should he carry out his intention, to launch the major excommunication against him. This threat is not to be carried out, but the entire visit to Rome was a dismal failure. The Prince was flouted everywhere, and

the very servants of the Vatican almost openly derided him. Prince Ferdinand, however, was resolved to have his way. He saw in the conversion of his infant son a possible means of concilfating Russia and of securing that official international recognition for which he has vainly toiled ever since he ascended the Bulgarian throne, eight years ago. It however, a question whether he will successful in his new prorussian policy. this connection it may be recalled that the Sofia Svoboda, the organ of M. Stambuloff's followers, states that four conditions have been laid down by Russia for the official reconciliation of that country with Bulgaria, namely—(1) The abdication of Prince Ferdinand; (2) the baptism of the infant Prince Boris in the orthodox Greek faith before his father's abdication; (3) the appointment of three regents to conduct the affairs of the principality until the majority of Prince Boris, whose education must be intrusted to a member of the Russian clergy; (4) the Bulgarian Minister of War to be a Russian The journal adds that Prince

But It Costs More to Insure Women. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal

Ferdinand has accepted these terms in

In the forty-ninth registration report of dassachusetts the compiler presents the statistics of 203 persons who are reported as having died during the ten years (1881-90)) at the age of one hundred and over. Of this number 153, or 75.4 per cent., were females. By the State census of 1885 the number of females living over eighty years of age was nearly double that of males. The greater exposure of men to accidents, to weather agencies, to the constant strain of business ife, to the anxiety of providing for the family, all tend to shorten the life of men. The deaths by accident among men are more than threefold greater than among wemen, and men commit suicide in about a threefold ratio as compared with women.

His Conscience Unruffled. Lewiston Journal.

The Rev. Samuel F. Pearson, of Portland, was a witness at a divorce trial be-fore the Cumberland Supreme Court Sat-urday afternoon testifying for the peti-

"Mr. Pearson, were you on this bench in my place and acquainted with all the circumstances of this case, would you grant this divorce?" "Most certainly, your Honor," replied the

"But how do you reconcile this statement with the injunction, What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."
"Your Honor, I am satisfied that the
Lord never joined this couple," replied the

FITZSIMMONS AND MAHER WILL NOT MEET IN THE RING TO-DAY.

Little Likelihood that Any of Stuart's Carnival Fights Will Come Off Now or at Any Time.

JULIAN TO CLAIM FORFEIT

CONNELLY, HOWEVER, SAYS IT WILL NEVER BE COLLECTED.

All the Little "Mills" Declared Of Last Night-Bull Fight That Disgusted the Pugilists.

EL PASO, Feb. 16 .- There will be no fight to-morrow. That much is certain, no matter what comes later in the week. Maher's eyes are still improving, but he will be in no condition to enter the ring to-morrow. Julian undoubtedly will claim the forfeit tomorrow, but he declined to-day to express any opinion as to what he would do. All the small fights have been declared off. There never has been strong probability that they would be pulled off, and Barry and Dixon stopped work this morning. There was for a time chances of the Everhart-Leeds match being brought about, but the management refused to take chances on giving away the secret of their battle ground, and everybody agrees that one fight will be the limit. As only one can be had, it was decided that the big one should stand, and the others went by the board accordingly. The management will pay all forfeits on the small fights, \$250 to each man, and the fighters are at liberty to go home as soon as they like. Stuart joy the full fruition of a 6-cent dinner said to-night that the whole matter of the big fight now depends on Julian and Con-nolly, and that they must settle it between cooked dinner of three courses. • • This themselves as to what disposition will be has been a stormy Sunday, and I remained made of the big fight. He is willing to carry out his plans and bring off the fight if the

others come to terms. Buck Connolly came in from the Maher camp at Las Cruces to-day to attend the conference arranged yesterday between Julian and himself. His train was late, however, and Julian, in common with about everybody else, was at the bull fight at Juarez. Late in the day Connolly met him and asked him to agree to a postponement until Friday. Julian would agree to nothing. Connolly then asked him to come over to El Paso and hold a conference to-night. Mrs. Julian had friends invited to dinner, and dinner would be late. He, therefore, reluctantly declined Mr. Connolly's kind invitation to confer. Some more talk ensued, but no agreement was reached. Julian promised to come over to El Paso at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and said that he would then decide on his action. He demanded that Maher be brought in from Las Cruces somewhat fearful that Maher's eyes may be getting well more rapidly than reported by his friends, and that he will work several days in putting himself in condition be-tween now and Friday. Connolly objected strongly to bringing Maher to this city, but finally said he would do so if it was abso-

MAHER NOT IN CONDITION. "Maher simply cannot fight Monday," said Connolly, "his eyes are better, but he is not able to endure a strong light, let alone the glare of the sun. I told Julian it would be of no use for him to claim a forfeit, for if he attempted it I would have Peter at the ring side and prevent him from getting the money. He cannot get any forfeit if Maher appears at the ring side. The articles say the forfeit can only be claimed if one of the men fails to appear. They do not say that a man must fight in order to pre vent the payment of the forfeit. If I have my man at the ring side there is no show on earth for Julian to get any forfeit, and I tell you he will not get it. We will take Maher to the ring side, blind as he is, and then refuse to fight if Julian insists on claiming forfeit. He will have appeared at the ring side and fulfilled all conditions for the violation of which any forfeit can be claimed. What good is it going to do Julian

lutely necessary.

to claim anything?" Continuing, Connolly said he would posi-tively refuse to allow Maher to enter the ring in his present condition or until his eyes are well. "I would not let him step into that ring for \$10,000," he said. "He has no earthly show to win as things are now, and all men all over the country who have bet money on Maher would lose. They would blame me, and justly so, for the loss of their money. Maher will not fight until he has a chance to win, no matter what it costs me personally. I am sure he will be able to win by Eriday, and I want to wait until that time. What Julian and Fitzsim-

Whatever is the outcome of the conference to-morrow, there is certain to be a warm time while it lasts. Stuart's confidence is still supreme. He is doing no talking, but simply replies to all questions: "I am ready to pull off the fight any time, and the sooner the men get together the better I will be pleased." The managers of the fight are confronted with a new obstacle. The portion of the purses subscribed by the citizens of El Paso expires by limitation to-morrow if the fight is not off by that time. Some of the sub-

scriptions are unpaid, and the chances are now that they will never be. Nearly all of the prize fighters went over to Juarez this afternoon to attend the bull Four horses worth about \$3 were gored to death, four bulls were tortured and slain, and the arena was covered with blood. The Mexicans, as usual, howled with delight at the spectacle of a horse being ripped open, but the fighters came back disgusted to the last degree. Fitzsimmons, Leeds, Barry, Walcott, Everhart and Dixon were "Fighting is golf to this blooming bloody game," remarked Fitz in wrath after

During the fight one of the horses was disemboweled by a bull, and was galloping around the ring with his entrails hanging Fitzsimmons, who sat near the box of Governor Ahumada, arose and, walking up to the Governor's interpreter, said: "Ask him how he likes that sort of thing." The Governor replied that he saw nothing bad about "Well," said Fitzs nmons, "ask him if thinks fighting with gloves is anywhere as near brutal as this bloody thing he is ooking at." The Governor replied that he did not exactly approve of killing horses, but was saying nothing regarding the prize ring. Fitzsimmons put several questions, but the Governor dodged them all, and the fighter went back to his seat, denouncing bulls, bull fighters and all who approved of

There are very few sporting men left in El Paso now. Al Smith, Jimmy Wakely and a few others are at Hot Sprnigs. The majority of the others have gone nome. The Olympic Club, of New Orleans, has wired Captain Glori, backer of Horace Leeds, asking if he will consent to have his man meet Everhart in that city. If the detalls are satisfactory, the fight will be arranged. Everhart has been slack in training for several days, and is now much over weight. Glori was for a time disposed to claim forfelt for Leeds, but finally let it

O'Rourke for Walcott, and Kenny "Bright Eyes," to-night agreed to bring off their match between their men at the Lennox Club, New York, on March 8 for the gate receipts. The Barry and Murphy match will take place at the same place in the same month, probably on the same date. If negotiations pending with New Orleans do not materialize, Everhardt and Leeds will fight at Maspeth, L. I., in March It was arranged late to-night that the Dixon-Marshall fight should come off March 17 at Boston.

Kid McCarthy Bested. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 16.-About o'clock this morning, across the Ohio line George Boyce, of this city, and "Kid" Mc Carthy, of Toledo, O., met for a fight to the finish. About three hundred sports went

fought, and at the end of the third the fight was awarded to Boyce on a foul. After the decision was rendered McCarthy and his backers returned to the city and posted a challenge to fight any man in this part of the country at 135 pounds, Boyce preferred. Boyce then posted a forfeit for a finish fight for \$100 a side at 140 pounds, below which he cannot train.

Corbett's Daily Bluff. CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- James J. Corbett tonight, at the Haymarket Theater, announced from the stage, at the end of the first act, that if the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight takes place he will return to the ring and wrest the championship from the win-ner. The announcement was loudly ap-

DANA DECLINES A DINNER.

Scornfully Rejects a Six-Cent Banquet Tendered by Mr. Atkinson. That eminent philosopher of kitchen re-

form, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, sends us by express seven glass jars chock full of something alleged by him to be the result of his enlightened activity with a cook stove. This extraordinary consignment, which he actually asks us to eat, is accompanied by an inventory and a letter. The inventory is as follows:

Jar No. 1Potage au Plein Soleil Jar No. 6Gravy and Soup Stock Fowl Small jarAladdin Pudding

The greater part of Mr. Atkinson's letter consists of an enthusiastic description of the chemical and culinary processes by means of which he produced the startling contents of these seven jars. If we take the communication seriously, it leaves no doubt of Mr. Atkinson's own perfect satisfaction with the result of his efforts. There is a one of exhilaration and even of artistic exaltation which, as we here view the seven glass jars, seems quite pathetic: "You say you would as soon think of un-dertaking to secure a full moon every night

as to eat one of my 6-cent dinners. You say that you will dissolve partnership if I invite you to such a banquet. You must eat your own words. You shall eat a 6-cent dinner cooked here in Brookline in my own dining room. You will declare it to be a well-cooked, appetizing, nutritious and wholesome meal. You will not be able to eat the whole 6 cents' worth at one meal, but you will save every scrap for another day. You will grudge every mouthful that you give any one else, and you will beg for an invitation to my own table in order to enserved hot. This dinner you will have to warm over. It is not a gas-cooked dinner. breakfast, then lighting the lamps and leaving the three lamps to do the work, while I The work is about done at this time, and this evening the cooked food will be put into the refrigerator to be placed in jars, sealed and sent you to-morrow. I hope it will be received in good condition. I do not pretend to be much of a cook myself, and this is rather a hazardous experiment, sending cooked food to New York to be warmed over. It may be judicious for you to call witnesses to the testing of the 6-cent dinner, as the community in general is as incredulous as you have been, while some ig-norant people consider it even an offense to propose to give them a good dinner at that

Only one of the above predictions turns out true. As Mr. Atkinson prophesied, we are certainly "not able to eat the whole cents' worth at a single meal." We are not able to eat even I cent's worth. We prefer the manna of the desert to the fleshpots of Brookline. We would do much to oblige Mr. Atkinson, who is a reasonable man on many subjects, and a well-meaning person at all times, but this seven-jar contribution to the Sun must be respectfully declined. In the kindliest spirit toward him, and with a full appreciation of the magnanimity of his intentions, we are comstrange hallucinations of genius could have led him to imagine that under any circum acquaintance with his potage au plein soleil, his alleged veal and sausage, his lamb brisket too much done, or his astounding Aladdin pudding, than we have already obtained by cursory inspection of the same through the glass of the seven

anybody to eat or taste any part of the 6-cent dinner. It is difficult to state the reason and at the same time to preserve the proprieties of language and the forms of politeness toward the author of the jars' contents. It is equally difficult to suppose that Mr. Atkinson has robbed the cabinets of one of the Harvard museums, or gone to the shelves of Professor Mark's laboratory in order to set before us as a hideous prac-tical joke some of the unspeakable prodicts of chemical maceration.

Mr. Atkinson will understand that his 6-cent dinner has been put at the dis-posal of the whole establishment of the Sun, and yet the jars remain unopened to risk their lives in the performance of journalistic duty, but we hear of no volunteers for this enterprise. A brave and devoted spirit who once spent six days and nights on the Sandy Hook lightship in a December hurricane, merely in order to report his sensations, gazed at the jars for six seconds and then turned deathly white as he turned away. We have tried the office boys, some of whom are distinguished by the dare-devil courage and natthe lamb brisket and the 6-cent quail are too much for them. Even the Sun's office cat, when haled before these awful seven jars, acted in a manner which we refrain from describing out of consideration for our Beston friend's feelings Mr. Atkinson adds to his letter a post-

script that offers a prospect of an accom-"Let me know if the stuff spoils or spills on the way. If so, let the matter rest until a representative of the Sun can come and dine with me!" Perhaps it will be better if we assume that the stuff has spoiled on the way. We made in renouncing party obligations on shall let the matter rest until some repretion in advance of party action in sentative of the Sun spontaneously expresses a desire to go and dine with Mr.

An Immovable Nickel.

A lawyer, who has an office in the New York Life building, was at a party the other night where the principal divertisement was tricks, one of which recalls to the lawyer's mind one he used to do when he was a schoolboy back in Maine. He called for a whisk broom, and then, laying a nickel in the center of his open palm, offered it to anyone in the party who would sweep it off with the broom. One of the conditions was that the broom must be held straight up and the coin swept with the ends of the broom straws. "O, I can do that," said a young woman, and she took the broom and began to sweep at the coin. The harder she swept the tighter the coin stuck to the open palm of the lawyer's hand. One after another each person at the party tried to sweep off the coin, and it was an astonishing thing that the broom would not budge it Since then the trick has spread. The recent visit of Hermann has caused a revival of interest in parlor magic, and at nearly every party some one shows the whisk broom and nickel trick, and it causes no end of wonder and amusement. Any kind of small coin and any kind of whisk broom are all that are needed to show the trick.

Blue-Eyed Aborigines.

Ensadena Lower Californian. The Ceris, without doubt, are one of the most interesting tribes of aborigines to be found on this hemisphere. They are said to have fair skins and blue eyes, and bear no resemblance whatever to the Indian tribes of the mainland or the peninsula. In former days they made incursions upon the mainland, spreading havoc along the coast, but in later years they have kept closely to their island home. They are exfierce and warlike, use venomed arrows in island is known to be The fighting. very mounwith innumerable canyons and gorges, where the ambush, and which renders subduing them an impossibility. Beyond the fact of the existence of the Ceris tribe very little is known. Their habits and language are said to be peculiar to themselves, while their origin is a subject of conjecture. The island shows no sign of vegetation from the guif, and their method of gaining a subsistence is unknown. Skippers cruising in those waters carefully avoid this island, peopled with blue-eyed savages, and its ragged outlines which loom up in the gulf are shrouded in mystery.

Undervaluation.

Kansas City Journal. An Iowa woman is justly indignant be-cause a jury has fixed the value of her affections at only \$1. An lowa woman's af-fections, we should think, ought to be worth fully double that amount.

oppreaching consumption. If you have them the finish. About three hundred sports went out to witness the mill, and were much disappointed at the outcome, as an exciting fight was expected. But three rounds were Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

PARTY, ISSUES A CIRCULAR.

"To Your Tents, Oh, Israel!" He Cries to the People, the Sound-Money "Philistines Are at Our Doors."

A PLEA FOR SILVER BARONS

AND A DENUNCIATION OF UPHOLD-ERS OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

Early Adjournment of Congress Prob able-Bills and Resolutions That May Be Considered This Week.

man of the national committee of the silver party, has issued the following address

the silver forces in these United States, in session of the government this year, it is thought proper that I should make some statement to the people in reference to it. of exchange became revealed to the minds men the two metals finally accepted as the most suitable for money were silver and place of precedence after the appropriation gold. This was natural, because they were the two most precious metals adapted to the purpose, and were sufficiently limited in quantity. As mining has developed the fact in almost certain proportions a natural ra-tio of value was assumed. This ratio was continued as arranged by mankind as a succeeds in getting it up, and possi-part of the grand plan upon which the or two other Senators will be heard. world was to move, and approved by the hilosophy of common sense in all ages. 'From this condition of regular order and contentment, contributing to the gradual elevation of all classes of society, the exact the money changers have been eneen narrowed money has become scarcer

"It was predicted after the demonetization of silver that great suffering would follow. The suffering is already here. From a contraction of the currency we are now igations resting on the supposed firm foundation of a price in ready money have crumbled into dirt as the foundation of price has crumbled. The country is confronted by a grave emergency. Further theorizing is futile. The agitation of the oney question must be settled by peaceful methods that will give practical results.

"UNDER BLIGHTING INFLUENCE." "Long, patient and dispassionate reflection has convinced me that an independent American financial system is absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity and the establishment of commercial conditions in this country that will give the common people-the agricultural and laboring classes-an equal show with capital and concentrated wealth. How can it be effected? Can it be done through either the Republican or Democratic party as now constituted? No. Both organizations are under the blighting influence of the Eastern money power. The record of every national convention of both parties for years is plain proof of the assertion. The legislation of both parties in Congress is proof that it is

mpossible as a party question.
"What, then, is to be done? As patriots, is Americans who are for America against the world, what is our first and controll duty in this crisis? Shall we longer hee the false promises of party platform declarations? Shall we longer submit to the academic discussion of what bimetallism means? Shall it be another campaign of straddling and equivocation? Or shall the ssue be squarely on the free coinage of silver and gold and a President elected who represents the people on that great ques-

"The first step-the essential preliminary to the correction of the present abuses, the re-establishment of national prosperity and the maintenance of our national credit—is the election of a President whose Andrew Jackson courage and inflexible integrity will lents and Cabinets and makes the administration of the government a subject of humiliation and reproach. Strong in character and intention as may be the standard bearer of the Republican or Democratic par-ty in the coming campaign, it will hardly be possible for him to rise above the in-fluences that secured his nomination or the environments that must surround him in the event of his election. The one hope of the people. I am convinced, is in the election of a President pledged, unconditionally and unreservedly, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, the same as from the foundation of our government until 1873, and, also, unconditionally pledged in favor of a national currency without the inter-vention of banks of issue and against the issuance of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace for any purpose whatever.

'I appeal not only to Republicans in my the premises, but to the people throughout the country, without regard to party, to cooperate in this great nonpartisan, patriotic trial and financial independence of the United States in the pending irrepressible conflict. This sentiment influences me to accept the chairmanship of the national silver party. I shall give to this movement my best services and thought, and, successful or otherwise, I shall realize the satisfaction of having done my duty to the people and the country as I see and understand it.

APPEAL TO CAROLINIANS. "In my own State I confidently appeal to the rank and file of both parties to support my efforts. North Carolina is an agricultural State, and nine-tenths of its people are directly and disastrously affected by the operation of the single gold standard. I appeal to them to lay aside party feelings, ignore party obligations on this social question, disregard party appeals, forget the exasperations of past party contention, and spurn the offer of place and emolument. We have the example and experience of the last campaign in North Coralina to show the practicability and safety of men of different parties co-operating to carry out a great measure essential to the welfare of the people, which neither of the parties favoring it could effect alone. That was a co-operation on one issue-the issue of fair elections. It is now arranged to extend such a plan through all the States on another vital issue of even greater importance natives who have been deprived of their to this country. No one party can do this, food by the destruction of the walrus and to this country. No one party can do this, but a majority of the people in all the parties want it done, and they can do it if they will co-operate.

"The peril that menaces the people in the election of a President whose administration" of the government means a perpetuation of the present financial system, can only be avoided by the people themselves. It may be too late four years hence. Present abnormal conditions do not warrant belief in the peaceful submission of the people to further oppression and impoverishment. The gold gamblers may deride the popular ebuilition as a system of harmless 'socialism,' but if they are wise they will heed the admonition and not persist in their greed of accumulation at the expense of the toiling and suffering people. The plain, patriotic duty of every American who loves and honors his country, who would jealously guard its institutions, who would die for the principles that have made it the greatest, the finest, the proudest, the most pendent nation on the face of the globe, is to assert his manhood and subordinate party success to the country's welfare in he impending conflict. "Let us have this money restored and in the proportions found in nature's storehouse, and as it existed in Washington's time when the flag and the Constitution were fresh, and God seemed to speak to the people from an open book. The men who are for gold stand together, no matter what party they belong to. They have control of both the Republican and the Democratic

parties. The people in their distress, strik-ing at entrenched power, knock out first one

and then the other party, but no matter which turn is taken, gold is uppermost. The gold leaders are keen, determined and loyal to the gold standard. Are the silver lead-

ers less determined, less intelligent, and less loyal? If they are equal to the others in these qualities, what is the matter with

them that they allow victory after victory

to be scored against them, and that, too when the silver people in the country are in the vast majority?
"The people are enraged, and justly so

Must they say at last to these leaders, 'Lo, these many years have we sent you for silver, and you have returned to us without it; you are unprofitable servants, and have led you are unprohtable servants, and have led us through the bog and quagmire of disappointment. We like to honor you, but you must take us by some other road and reach our idol.' The men who have blazed the way to the silver conference did well. The people see the citadel of their liberties, and are ready for the battle. The Philistines are at our doors. 'To your tents, oh, Israel!'

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME. Mensures That Will Be Considered in

Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The prospects are for a busy week in the Senate, but outside of the fact that Senator Davis wil speak on Monday in support of the Monro doctrine, and that the appropriation bil which have been reported will be taken up and probably disposed of, no definite forecast of the proceedings can be given. Senator Davis's speech is expected to be strong and logical expression of the views of the more advanced advocates of the Monroe doctrine. There are three of the appropriation bills on the Senate calendar, but is not believed that any of them, unless it WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- J. J. Mott, chair- be the consular and diplomatic bill, will arouse any prolonged debate. This bill affords an opportunity to discuss foreign af-"As chairman of the national committee, pointed by the silver conference lately seembled in Washington city, to organize he silver forces in these United States, in the battle which is to take place for the pension bill will be taken advantage of to discuss the pension question at some length. The Military Academy appropriation bil "As the necessity of money as a medium | will be the first of the series to be taken up. The Cuban resolution has been given the bills, but it is not yet certain that this subject will be taken up seriously until the Senators who may wish to speak on it shall that these two metals existed in the earth have an opportunity to prepare themselves.

The Senate committees have been unusually active since the holidays, with the comequence that there is an accumulation of business sufficient to cover twenty-seven tension of civilization and the general betterment of the human race, this country and the world has been ruthlessly torn. It has been done by the rejection of one of the precious on the calendar, and the probabilities are way, the calendar will be resorted to and a large number of hills of minor importance monetization begun. As monetization has acted upon. There continues to be more or less discussion of a private nature among prices fell in proportion, and falling prices | up the tariff bill in some form, but this depends almost wholly upon whether the sucess in whatever move they make. The reports of both the majority and the minority in the throes of one of these desperate on the Dupont case, the former favoring the stages of human experience—a period of heartache, canker and sleepless nights. Ob- aware and the latter opposing that course, will be made to the Senate to-morrow, but the debate which is sure to occur on this question will be postponed until later in the session. There is beginning to be a great deal of talk in the Semate of an early ad-journment. If it is made evident that there will be no tariff legislation, many Senators think that an adjournment by the first of June will be possible.

succeeds in getting it up, and possibly on

Most of the time of the House this week will be taken up with the consideration of appropriation bills. The agricultural bill. which was taken up yesterday, should be disposed of to-morrow unless a prolonged debate should be precipitated on the question of seed distribution by the Agricultural Department. The Indian and army appropriation bills are ready, and the appropriations committee expects to have the executive, legislative and judicial bill reported on Wednesday. The foreign affairs committee will call up the resolution to censure Embassador Bayard as soon as those in charge of the appropriation bills, which have the right of way, afford an opportunity to do so. The foreign affairs committee is also working on a Cuban resolution, and it may possibly be reported to the House this week. The trend of opinion in the committee favors a resolution expressing it as the sense of Congress that a state of war exists in Cuba, and requesting the President to issue his proclamation recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. The report on the contested election case of Van Horn vs. Tarsney, from the Fifth Missouri district, which has been submitted to the House, can be called up by the committee at any time, as it is a matter of higher privilege than an appropriation bill. The report is in favor of the contestant, but a minority report will be filed on Tuesday recommending that the case be recommitted and the testimony reopened.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The Commissioner of Education's Argument for Increasing the Stock.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The Secretary the Interior has approved and forwarded to Congress the recommendation of the Com-\$45,000 should be appropriated the present year for the purchase of reindeer, the same to be furnished by the lowest bilder and de-livered at suitable points on the Alaskan sand houses had been built by crown lessees coast. Fifteen hundred to two thousand on building leaseholds held by the Queen. She then had also rents from markets and this sum. Added to the nine hundred or more deer already in the herd kept at Port Clarence, near Bering strait, there will be a own State who can appreciate the sacrifice | years in Alaska, amounts to upwards of 50 per cent, increase of the entire herd. eral other forests, and from rich properties With three thousand reindeer the annual increase would be at least fifteen hundred, and the Bureau of Education could distribute in the first year a sufficient number to each missionary station and white settlement to provide herds of from one to two hundred each. These, under the care of Lapland herdsmen and with additions from the central herd on following years, would soon grow to be large herds. Through the efforts of the missionary schools and the efforts of the missionary schools and the royal family. Other royal palaces main-government schools the natives would learn tained as such, although not in the occuto breed and train the reindeer, and the native population would thus be raised from the savage state of mere hunters and fishermen to the higher condition of nomads or herdemen. Whereas now intercommunication between the villages in Alaska is very precarious in the winter time, due to the fact that the dogs that draw the sledges have to creep along from village to village in order to procure their necessary food, on the other hand the reindeer can procure his food immediately from the moss under the snow at any point where he is turned loose. The dogs travel at the rate of thirty-five miles a day, while the reindeer travels ninety miles a day. It would be possible to

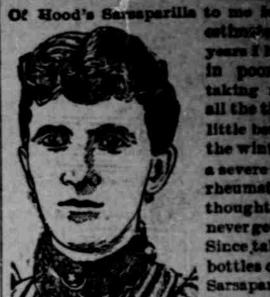
have communication with all of the settlements scattered through Alaska once in two weeks during the long winter season. Once large herds of reindeer are established in Alaska, a plentiful supply of the best food will become everywhere available. The danger to miners and other settlers who run the risk of running snort of provisions in case of mishaps to their annual stores would be removed as well as the danger to those whale. There is no reason why a large population of hardy people should not live and find profitable industries in Alaska. The one food supply that amounts to anything is the long, white fibrous moss (cladonia rangifera), which exists in such abundance that ten million of reindeer can subsist upon it within the Territory of Alaska, judging by the experience of those countries like apland and Finland, where similar conditions exist.

The main argument used by the Commissioner of Education for this appropriation on the part of Congress is not chiefly the one based on the Christian sentiment of the people, an appeal to prevent starvation, al-though all missionaries and other authorities report numerous cases of death by starvation. The object of the introduction of reindeer is not to afford a temporary relief by furnishing food to the natives, but rather the transformation of a people from the savage employments of hunting and fishing into a higher grade of civilization, that of herdsmen and teamsters. In the condition of herdsmen and teamsters these relations with the rest of the world. They furnish deer skins and meat for commerce. and they furnish the rapid transportation needed to make safe and prosperous the settlements in that Territory.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Hon Sid Conger, of Shelby county, is here partly on private

business and, incidentally, to attend the Representative Watton left here this aft- turing and disfiguring skin humours. ernoon for home. He will be gone a fortnight and will look after his renomination

The Great V



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10-Big Specialty Acts-10 Ladies' and Children's Matines dally.

New Delaware-street Entrance New Open Next-NEW YORK STARS. PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Indiana University Glee Club WILL GIVE ONE ENTERTAINMENT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Friday Evening, Feb. 21. There will be a special convenir programme arrange for this Entertainment. Admission—50 cents; in extra charge for reserved seats. On sale at D. F Baldwin's Music Store, Feb. 18.

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ears for stock yards here with his daughter, who will remain in

QUEEN VICTORIA'S 600 HOUSES.

Countless Acres of Forest and Farm Land and Her Four Old Yachts.

The announcement that Queen Victoria is to leave by will Osborne House to one daughter, the lease of Abergelde House to another, and Balmoral, the royal residence in the Highlands, to the Duke of Conn recalls the fact that the man who would de vour this particular widow's houses mi make an uncommonly full meal. It was discovered a few years since that the Queen owned six hundred houses in various parts mines and other works upon her property of the crown property. She has large estate in Yorkshire, Oxfordshire and Berks, valuable lands in the Isle of Man and in Alder-ney, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Of the New Forest there are two thousand acres of absolute and sixty-three acres of conlingent crown property. Her Majesty enjoys in-comes from the Forest of Dean, from sev-

Osborne, on the Isle of Wight, and Bal-moral, in the Highlands, are the private property of the Queen, and are maintained out of her own income. But she has the use of a few royal palaces besides, and these are maintained by the nation at an annual expenditure ranging from \$2,500 to \$50,000. The Queen is in the occupancy of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, the White Lodge at Richmond Park and part of St. James's Palace. The remainder of the last-named palace is occupied by other members of the pancy of the Queen, are Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, which, according to a recent estimate based on the statistics of eight or ten years, costs the nation on the average ever \$70,000 a hear; Kew Palace Pembroke Lodge, the Thatched Cottage an Sheen Cottage, Richmond Park, B House, in Bushy Park, and Halyrood Pal ace. The Queen when she visits the continent has one great house or another, with whatever repairs and refurnishings are necessary to fit it for a temporary royal occu-pant, although for all this she pays out of her own income. Bagshot House, Gloucester House and Clarence House are palatial dwellings occupied by various members of the royal family. The Queen has four rather old-fashio yachts on which she makes her sea jo

originally about \$1,375,000. The newest is o 1,890 tons displacement and cost a trifle over \$500,000. It costs annually about \$65,000. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by mill of mothers for their children while tee ng with perfect success. It cootnes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by

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Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Cuticura Soap, a single application of Cutlcura (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (the new blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and

Mr. Charles Baidwin, of Terre Haute, is

point to a speedy cure in every form of tor-